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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1858.

The "demonstrations" in favor of Senator Douglas, at Toledo, Chicago, &c., are not pleasing to the government organ in Washington. Especially is his recent speech at Chicago unpalatable. As Mr. Douglas opposed the Administration Kansas bill, and even the Compromise English bill—and also, opposes the whole organization and schemes of the Black Republican, the Union can make nothing else out of his position, but that he is a Douglas man! Probably not an incorrect conclusion, though he stands entirely upon the "Cincinnati platform." But in tilting at Senator Douglas, and the measures he may approve or condemn, why be harsh and unjust to others? The Union calls the Crittenden proposition to settle the Kansas matter, "the most infamous of all abolition measures." Now, every one knows Mr. Crittenden is no abolitionist, that his proposition was no abolition scheme—and that, so far from being infamous, it was brought forward by the mover in a patriotic spirit, and advocated on national, patriotic, and conservative grounds. Men may well differ as to its expediency, its policy, and its correctness—but calling it hard names does no manner of good, convinces nobody, conciliates nobody.

The marching orders of the Army sent on to Utah, seem to be a modification of the Divine law. The orders issued from Fort Leavenworth, and signed by General Harney, command that the "eighth day be observed as a day of rest." The Sabbath of the world has been for centuries the seventh day as one of rest. Six working days and then a day of repose. Whether the requirement of United States Government will work better than that adopted by the French Government, in the earlier revolution, remains to be seen.

One reason why the German papers in this country are not allowed to circulate in Prussia and parts of Germany, is, in consequence of the indecentities they hold out to emigrants. It is thought that at present, when so many able-bodied men are leaving their "fatherland," it is quite unnecessary to give the additional indecent to follow that course, which the glowing articles in these journals so generally supply.

There are among the students of the University of Virginia, the current session, an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-six professors of religion. These are distributed as follows: Baptists, 40; Episcopalians, 39; Presbyterians, 22; Methodists, 10; scattering 15. The whole number of matriculates this session is 633. Daily prayer meetings have been held by the students regularly since 1st May.

The Richmond Dispatch remarks, that such a celebration as that of the last National anniversary in Richmond, will do more for the cause of Union than a thousand of July orations. What more suitable commemoration of the birth-day of Independence than such a fraternization of the soldiers and citizens of North and South?

The recent outrages upon American missionaries in Syria—the last instance of which was the forcible ejection of Mr. Dod from his residence—attract notice in Europe, and will probably be required into by our government. The American Consul in Beyrout has taken the matter up with spirit.

Again, the subject of the union of all the British Provinces in North America, is brought forward in the Canadian Parliament. A confederation of the Provinces might be the first practical step towards independence.

Several members of a "masquerade fishing club," passing through the streets of Baltimore, were, after resistance, arrested by the police on Monday. Some were recognized as "old offenders." A forger was also arrested in Baltimore on Monday.

Dr. James B. McCaw has been elected to the Professorship of Chemistry in the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Professor Scott.

The accounts given of the splendid Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, seem to confirm the statement, that it is undoubtedly one of the noblest structures of art in this or any other country.

We have received the fourth volume of Lieut. Gillies' account of the U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili. It contains full accounts of the astronomical observations.

The Masonic Lodges in South Carolina are contributing largely to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

Planes Travelling by Land. Dr. Hancock, in the Zoological Journal, says the Louisville Journal, gives a description of a fish called the flathead bass that travels: pools of water when that in which it has resided dries up. Bore also describes another variety which is found in South Carolina, and which, like the flathead, leaves the drying pools in search of others. These fishes, when they travel, travel by night, and with a head-like motion and the other by leaps. The South Carolina and Texas varieties are furnished with a membrane over the mouth, by which they are enabled to carry with them a supply of water to keep their gills moist during their travel. These fishes guided by some peculiar sense, always travel in a straight line to the nearest water. This they do without the aid of memory, for it has been found that if a tub filled with water is sunk in the ground near one of these pools which they inhabit, they will, when the pool dries up, move directly towards the tub.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

Utah dates of the 19th ult., are received.—Gen. Johnston was met at Echo Canon, fifty miles from Salt Lake. Brigham Young had a conference with Governor Cumming at Salt Lake City, but the result was unknown.—Captain May was in command at Fort Bridger. A Leavenworth letter mentions a report that the Commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons.

The Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association have solicited the services of Mr. Geo. C. Thorburn, of Newark, N. J., at Mount Vernon, when the property comes into their possession. It is intended to raise a large fund—\$500,000 if possible—the interest of which will be appropriated towards beautifying the place from time to time, flowers (seeds and cuttings of which will be distributed) and the country of which will be laid out in the most tasteful manner, and in a word, making it the Garden of America.

The Administration, looking at the actual state of affairs in Mexico, deems the government of Zolozaga short-lived. Senor Mata, representing Juarez in this country, is in Washington, and has had an interview with the President and Secretary of State. Though not received in the capacity of Minister from Mexico, Gen. Robles is highly esteemed, and should the wheel of fortune bring Senor Mata in his place, there will be a universal feeling of regret as regards the General, personally, and apart from political considerations.

As the steamer Ben Loder was on a pleasure excursion on Geneva Lake on the evening of the commencement of exercises of the Hobart Free College of Geneva, and while the party of between four and five hundred gentlemen and ladies were in the midst of their hilarity, a young man named Joseph A. Clark, of Rochester, fell overboard and was drowned. He had been a member of Geneva College and present at commencement.—From dancing and laughter the party immediately relapsed into sadness, and the boat returned.

Rev. Dr. Walker has sent in his resignation as President of Harvard College, to take effect at the close of the present term.—Among the names mentioned as his successors are those of Prof. Feltus, now in Europe; Hon. R. C. Winthrop, the Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and Dr. Bellows, of New York. The choice, probably, lies between the two former. Mr. Winthrop has nothing else to attend to, while Prof. Feltus's place in the Greek department, could hardly be filled.

The St. Paul Pioneer of the 21st ult., says some two hundred and fifty carts from Pembina, laden with furs, are encamped on the outskirts of that city; and enough others are expected to swell the number to six hundred. Altogether they will bring forth to the value of \$50,000. These carts are of the most primitive character, and are drawn by oxen and the stunted ponies of the plains.

There was a general row in Chestertown, Md., on the 5th inst., growing out of the recent tarring and feathering of Bowers, for alleged tampering with slaves. It is said that a large portion of that community ensure the presence of the act as having done it without sufficient grounds, and the difficulty was between the Bowers and anti-Bowers party.

Hon. Jefferson Davis is in Portland, with his family, where it is said he will pass the summer. So also is John Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State. The Portland Argus says that Mr. Davis was serenaded on the 9th inst., by a large number of citizens. He responded to their call in a brief and eloquent manner, being frequently interrupted by applause.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"Report says that G. P. R. James, esq., British Consul for Virginia, has lately been honored by the appointment of Consul General to the Black Sea, (Odessa,) that he is allowed a month to decide, and that he inclines to accept the mission, doubtless on account of the promotion and the large salary."

The Irish papers announce the death of the Earl of Glengall on the 22d of June, rather suddenly, at Cowes, Isle of Wight.—He was sixty-four years of age. In default of male issue the earldom becomes extinct. The deceased earl was the author of the popular farce of "The Irish Tutor," and other dramatic works of respectable talent.

From the Niagara Falls Gazette we learn that a mass of rock, earth, and trees passed from Goat Island one day last week, and went thundering down into the chasm.—This slide was from the side of that last lying, when several individuals came near being killed. One of the rocks will measure about sixteen feet each way.

The heat is so oppressive and drought prevails to such extent in certain localities of France, that in spite of the recent storms, water begins to get scarce. At Versailles, particularly, where the flow of the Marne aqueduct is interrupted, water is sold at fabulous prices. People talk of its being a franc for a little over a quart.

An English paper says that Queen Victoria has long shown an aversion to Buckingham Palace, which it has puzzled the court goings to explain. It now appears that the building is infested with rats and bugs.—Every attempt to expel the vermin has proved unsuccessful.

On the night of the 5th instant, while the borough of Pottsville was alive with fireworks, a fire occurred at the corner of Centre and Norwegian streets, in a row of frame houses known as the Arcade. The total loss, \$20,000; total insurance, \$13,850. Loss above insured, \$6,250.

The St. Paul Times says:—"It is a fact, that Fort Snelling has been actually abandoned. The last of the trappings have been shipped to Fort Ridgely and to other points, and the land, up to the present date, is in the hands of Mr. Steele, the purchaser from the Government."

The people of Woodford county, Ky., have invited Mr. Crittenden to accept of a public dinner to be given in Versailles. Mr. Crittenden has determined to accept the invitation, and named the 22d inst. as the time.

There is every reason to expect that the Senate will be able to take possession of their new hall at the next session of Congress. In the north wing, on every side, may be seen the marks of progress, and the "busy note of preparation."

On Thursday last, a man swam across from Portsmouth to Norfolk, with his clothes on, and received \$5 for the successful aquatic exploit. He kept his hat on, but found it necessary to take off his shoes, which he brought over by fastening them to his neck.

Thalberg was compelled suddenly to leave for Europe, and abandon his concertizing tour, by the appearance on this side of the Atlantic, of his wife, who demanded that her absent lord should return to his home and allegiance.

Mr. Olhaver, a member of the Maryland Institute, has been introducing in Cincinnati a valuable invention for regulating the jet of gas, and thereby securing a decided saving in expense, without diminution of light. The Constructor at the Norfolk naval station is now engaged in preparing the model for the new steam sloop-of-war ordered to be built there. Workmen are getting out her keel and other portions of her work.

The Philadelphia American denies, on the authority of a letter from Liberia, that the Liberian government has had anything to do with shipping negroes by the French emigration scheme.

The Portland "State of Maine" intimates that the democratic candidate for the next United States senatorship in that State, will be Hon. John Appleton, now Assistant Secretary of State.

The New Orleans Bee thinks that as it is much later in the season now than the time when epidemic diseases usually appear in that city, there is a reasonable hope of passing a healthy summer.

The first mail by the new route, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th, bringing New York letters to the 1st inst., being four days and a half from that city.

Nothing new has transpired with reference to the de Riviere and Blount affair. Up to Monday evening the captain's whereabouts had not been ascertained.

We understand that the venerable Judge Taey and his family have gone to the Warrenton Springs for the season.

Letter from Fairfax. FAIRFAX COUNTY, July 12.—I frequently read with pleasure, favorable notices of our good old county in the Gazette. Let me ask some one competent to tell, if the harvest of wheat, the growth of oats and rye, and the prospect of corn, this year, do not show that Fairfax has suffered less than almost any other county in the State—and whether its products will not compare favorably with those of the same extent of territory in any other quarter of the State, not excepting the Red lands and the Valley? I am inclined to think, although our wheat crop has been injured to some, and in instances to a considerable extent, Fairfax is not behindhand, generally. The lands here must increase in value yearly. It is a kindly soil, and the continuity of the best markets, will make farming, judiciously carried on, profitable. We want more improvement and more care—but all things are working together for good.

The Life of Shad. George Dawson, one of the editors of the Albany Journal, is now on a fishing jaunt in northern New York, whence very pleasant letters record his progress. In his last, he thus gives a confab among his companions in regard to a theory in the fish line which is somewhat startling, but which seems to be well supported:

"Wild's history and uses of seines, fikes, and drift nets, having introduced the subject of shad, we had an animated discussion in regard to the theory that no shad lives through a second season. This theory is a startling one, but I believe it true. Edwards concurred with me, although he admitted that he had never before thought of it. The ground of his opinion was experience. He is an old Susquehanna fisherman, and the introduction of the subject reminded him that he had often noticed the strange antics of shad in June and July on their way to salt water. They would act as stunned or dazed, and in instances to a considerable extent, would often upon the surface, and exhibit erratic behavior. He remembered, also, that 'this as a June shad' was an old refrain among the fisherman, going to sustain the theory under debate, and confirming him in the opinion suggested, that shad never live to come back into fresh water the second time to spawn."

"But," said Wild, "how is it that shad vary so greatly in size? 'How greatly?' Take any hundred shad promiscuously from a seine, and how much will they vary? One out of twenty-five may be what you call a 'big shad,' but they may only live one year, upon the theory that no shad lives through a second season. You may be right," said Wild, "the idea is new to me. I know that I have often seen dead shad in the river in July and August; and I have taken young shad, not more than three inches in length, as early as the middle of May. When these 'early birds' return the next spring to spawn they will naturally be larger than those which at the same time, were scarcely hatched. Besides, if shad did return the second, or third, or fourth year, we might expect to find them in the river in June—ranging from 4 ounces to 30 pounds. But we never do. There is a uniformity in the size of shad which justifies the theory; and you may be right." And I believe I am right. One, at least, of the most scientific piscators we have (as I notice while writing) thinks so; and I doubt whether any one has ever yet tasted a shad two years old, caught in fresh water.

Claims of American Vespertines. [Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.] FLORENCE, July 20, 1858.—Another attempt is made to reinstate American Vespertines. Since Humboldt absolved him from the old Spanish charge of defrauding Columbus, there is a better disposition to remember his really memorable services, so prized and honored by all contemporary authorities, including his friends and guides, the pioneer of the highest distinction remains under protest; and a chivalrous South American—Mr. Yrujo, Brazilian Minister at Berlin—now comes forward to redeem it, with an elaborate dissertation on the Discovery and first exploration of the Gulf of Mexico and the United States.

Crops. Our farmers are now in the midst of their wheat harvest. The yield is not near so good as was expected a few weeks back; the "scab" and weevil have seriously effected the entire crop in Alleghany, Hampshire, and Somerset counties. The oat crop looks promising, but in some localities appearances are evidenced that it will be partially damaged from similar causes to that of the wheat. Corn is giving freely, and good places were turned up and rendered entirely worthless.—Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman of July 9.

Rain in Vermont. The Rain of last Saturday evening was one of the most extraordinary that has been witnessed in this section for many years, raising many of the streams to an height wholly unprecedented. The damage in this town was but slight, but in the valley of Mad river, through the towns of Moretown, Duxbury, Waitsfield, and Warren, the effects of the rain were more severely felt—mills, bridges, barns, and other buildings being swept away by the flood; while the crops along the sides of the streams were almost wholly destroyed, and the land in many places was torn up and rendered entirely worthless.—Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman of July 9.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CANADA. ST. JAMES, N. F., July 12.—The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 3d inst., arrived off Cape Race, to-day.

The news is not of much importance. The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews as members, passed a second reading in the House of Lords by 40 majority; Parliament would be prorogued before the end of July.

There is nothing important from India. The Spanish Ministry have resigned, and a new Cabinet was being formed by Gen. O'Donnell as minister of Foreign Affairs.

Marketers.—Liverpool, July 3.—Cotton. Sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 8,500 bales for export. All quotations have advanced 1/16—some say 1/4.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Holders are demanding an advance in prices which checked business.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is firm at an advance of 6d. Wheat closed buoyant at 1/4d advance. The price of corn is in consequence of the drought on the Continent. Corn is dull.

Provisions.—The market is steady. Money Market.—Consols 95 1/2. Bullion at the Bank of England has decreased £95,000 sterling.

Steam Tug Destroyed. FORTY-EIGHT MULES BURNED TO DEATH.—Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the steam tug Rappahannock, (formerly of Baltimore,) having in tow twenty-five canal boats for Fairmont, from Bordentown, N. J., and fifty-five mules on board, took fire in the middle of the Delaware, nearly opposite Red Bank, below Philadelphia. The fire was first discovered under the deck, and an attempt was made to extinguish it, but in a few minutes the flames burst through the deck and spread so rapidly that all attempts to subdue the fire proved abortive. The ladder says:

"The boat was headed for the shore, and in a few minutes she was run on the mud, just above League Island, the crew and officers jumping overboard to save their lives. The pilot, Mr. Joseph Skull, remained at the post until he was prevented from reaching the lower deck, and he was compelled to jump from the upper deck. As the flames broke out, an attempt was made to save them. Seven of them broke loose and jumped overboard. Two of them reached Gloucester, two Red Bank, and three got ashore near where the boat was run aground. The bawler holding the canal boats was out, and these were anchored in the stream, and as soon as the captain and crew of the Rappahannock recovered from their consternation, they walked up the Schuylkill and obtained another boat, and took the canal boats ashore into tow. The Rappahannock was an old boat, of 350 tons burden, and about \$3,000 had been recently expended upon her. She was owned by Messrs. Stephen and James M. Flanagan, and they estimate their loss at about \$10,000, upon which they have an insurance of \$6,000. The captain of the boat is named Trout, the engineer Jno. Burdick, and besides, there was a crew of seven men, all of whom barely escaped with their lives. The loss will be heavy upon the captains of the canal boats, who have lost their main dependence. Some of the teams, consisting of three mules, were valued at over \$500.

The Wheat Crop—Caution to Farmers. At this office papers are received from every part of the country, and we have searched them diligently for information in regard to the probable yield of the present harvest. All accounts agree in representing it far below the usual supply. From no quarter do we get authentic reports of even an average crop. In this State certainly, the harvest does not begin to realize the promise of the early spring. We believe it is an exaggeration to assert that the present wheat crop of Virginia approaches within eighty per cent. of the usual production. And as far as we can gather from the local papers an equal deficiency may be affirmed of every other wheat-growing State.

But the speculators pretend to anticipate a redundant crop in Europe. From a vicinity in which their exaggerations are discredited by accurate accounts, they take refuge in a distant and unexplored region. Now, the latest advices from abroad, though ever so encouraging, (which they are not) would justify no approximate estimate even of the harvest in Europe. Everybody knows that to the last moment wheat is liable to the most destructive visitations; and nothing is so idle, therefore, as to undertake to compute the yield of any particular crop. Some time must elapse before we can get any reliable returns of the harvest in Europe.

Meanwhile, we entreat our farming friends not to precipitate their crop upon the market. Above all things reject the proposals of those itinerant agents who beguile you with fabulous statements of a superabundant harvest.—Richmond South.

United States Senate. The terms of the following United States Senators will expire on the 4th of March next: Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, re-elected; Wm. C. Sebastian, of Arkansas; Martin W. Bates, of Delaware; Robert Toombs, of Georgia, re-elected; S. A. Douglas, of Illinois; G. W. Jones, of Iowa; James W. Grimes, chosen as his successor; John B. Thompson, of Kentucky; L. W. Powell, chosen; J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; W. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Stuart, of Michigan; Albert G. Brown, of Minnesota, re-elected; John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, re-elected; Wm. Wright, of New Jersey; D. S. Reid, of North Carolina; Philip Allen, of Rhode Island; Henry B. Anthony, chosen; A. P. Hays, of South Carolina; John B. Ill, of Tennessee; A. O. P. Nicholson, chosen; Samuel Houston, of Texas; J. W. Hemphill, chosen; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, re-elected; Jas. Shields, of Minnesota.

Private Claims on the Government. It is stated in the report of a committee, appointed at a meeting lately held in Washington by the claimants from different States of the Union, that there are hundreds of cases on the dockets of both Houses, which have been favorably reported by unanimous votes of the committees, to which they were referred, many of which have passed one or the other branch of Congress, and finally failed for the want of action in the other branch. Many claims, of acknowledged justice, have been before Congress for fifty years, and upwards, and defeated by a minority on account of the miserable rules adopted by Congress. The claimants' Committee think, that since the per diem was abolished, Congress has shown much less disposition to pay than before, and that the people ought to pledge candidates for that body to vote for a restoration of the per diem.—Rich. Disp.

The River Opposite Vicksburg. We learn from accurate measurement, by a scientific gentleman, that the Mississippi opposite this point is now forty-eight and a half feet above low water mark. The present depth of the channel just below that point, opposite the Prentiss House, is about twenty feet. The total average width of the river between Vicksburg and the Delta is seventy-six hundred feet—its width now from the extremity of the water-ench bank is near three thousand feet.—Vicksburg Whig, 1st inst.

Piedmont Classical Academy.—Rev. F. M. EDWARDS, Principal, and by competent authority, the next session of this School will commence on the 1st day of September, 1858. The charge for Board and Tuition for 10 months is \$160. It is desirable that Students from a distance board in the family of the Principal. Full information, catalogues, &c., can be obtained by application to F. M. EDWARDS, Piedmont Station, M. G. R. R. 9—east.

Telegraphic Despatches.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Joseph Beard, the city marshal of Lexington, Ky., who was killed by Barker, on Saturday morning, was, at the time, endeavoring to stop a fight in the market house. Barker, who was engaged in the row, rushed upon Beard with a knife, which entered his side, severing the lungs, and entering the heart, killing him instantly. A terrible excitement immediately ensued, and the citizens assembled in large numbers. Barker was taken to the watch-house, and thence to the jail. He was, however, soon seized by the indignant multitude, and marched to the court-house yard. A temporary scaffold was erected from the court-house window, and at 8 A. M. Barker was swung off. The first rope broke, and he fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, bruising his face considerably. He recovered in a few minutes, and was again taken up to the window, another rope attached, and he was then made to jump again from the window. His lifeless body was left dangling in the air throughout the day.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A letter from an officer of the army, writing from Gen. Johnson's camp, Bear River, dated June 16th, says the army would resume its march on the 17th. General Johnson had received an express from the peace commissioners, informing him that the army would be peaceably received, but he did not feel any increased confidence in the Mormons, and the army was kept in readiness to repel treachery. In a proclamation issued to the people, Gen. Johnson says the army is as ready now to afford assistance, as it was to oppose when there was rebellion. The troops are in fine condition.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 12.—The steamer Blue Jacket, from Cape Race, passed Cape Race this morning. She reports that she saw, on the 24th ult., a large and small steamer, both British, in lat. 51 degrees and 31 minutes north, longitude 32 degrees west. The same evening she saw a large steamer bearing down towards the others, but could not make out whether she was English or American. The weather was hazy, with a heavy westerly swell. It continued moderate and thick till the 3d, when strong gales from the southwest set in.

HALIFAX, July 11.—The steamship City of Baltimore, which has been here for several days for repairs, sailed at noon. The weather is clear, with a slight south wind.

BOSTON, July 12.—From ten to three o'clock, yesterday, was the warmest for several years. The thermometer ranged from 95 to 100 in the shade. At 4 P. M. heavy showers commenced, and continued till evening.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Reports from all north-eastern points state that yesterday was the hottest day of the season. Carceni was today sentenced to be hung for the murder of policeman Anderson.

The New Route. We are glad to see that the press of New Orleans is urging upon public attention the advantages of the new route between North and South, which has been lately opened.

In the first place, the new line offers attractions far superior to those of any other. All other things being equal, few people would consent to journey through a tame and uninteresting country, when the attractions of diversified and magnificent scenery are afforded them. In this respect, the Memphis route enjoys rare advantages. It passes through a rich and cultivated country, whose attractions are enhanced by the charming scenery along the valley of the Tennessee, and among the swelling ridges, and lofty peaks and lovely valleys of the Virginia mountains.

There is another point of view from which we should regard the opening of the new route as an important event in the history of our country. If we look upon the map of North America, we shall find that the direct line of communication now open between New York and San Francisco, passes through New Orleans, via Washington, Lynchburg, Chattanooga, and Jackson, and hence across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. By this route, connecting with Tehuantepec, the time required to travel between New York and San Francisco will be reduced to twenty days, whereas it is now, on the longest route, at least thirty days.

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Rufus Choate's Speech.—Kioquet Extracts.

Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, on the 11th inst., delivered an oration before the "National Mon," of Boston, to commemorate the anniversary of American independence. The effort is highly praised—both in the patriotic and intellectual views. We make some further extracts:

CREED OF LIBERTY. This creed, so grand, so broad—in its general and duly qualified meaning, so true—planted the colonies, led them through the desert and the sea of anti-revolutionary life, rallied them all together to resist the attacks of a king and a minister, sharpened and pointed the bayonets of all their battles, burst forth from a million lips, beamed in a million eyes, burned in a million bosoms, sounded out in their revolutionary eloquence of fire and in the Declaration, awoke the thunders and gleamed in the lightning of the deathless words of Otis, Henry, and Adams; was graven forever on the general mind, the pen of Jefferson and the sword of the patriot on a granite rock unshaken; survived the vicissitudes of war and the necessities of order, penetrated and tinged all our constitutional composition and policy, and all our party organizations and nomenclature, and stands to-day radiant, defiant, jocund, triptoe on the summit of our greatness, our authoritative and loud proclamation to humanity by Freedom, the guardian and the avenger.

IN THE THEORIES OF ALL PUBLICISTS AND ALL specialists they were retained, and they were valued for it, to hinder and to disarm that centralization which had been found to be the danger and the weakness of federal liberty. And then when you bear in mind that they are sovereigns, quasi, but sovereigns; that one of the most dread and transcendent prerogatives of sovereignty, the prerogative to take life and liberty for crime, is theirs without dispute; that in the theories of some schools they may claim to be parties to the great compact, and as such may, and that any one of them may, secede from that compact when by their corporate judgment they deem it to be broken fundamentally by the others, and that from such judgment there is no appeal to a common peaceful umpire; that in the theories of some schools they may call out their young men and their old men under the pain of death to defy the sword-point of the Federal arm, that they can pay no heed to the gallows and the guillotine, and that they who die for treason to the Union, honor, opinion, tears, and thus sustain the last untimely blow and soothe the disembodied complaining shade; that every one, by name, by line of boundary, by jurisdiction, is distinct from every other, and every one from the nation; that within their inviolable borders lie our farms, our homes, our meeting houses, our graves; that their laws, their courts, their militia, their police, to so vast an extent protect our persons from violence and our houses from plunder; that their heaven ripens our harvests; that their schools form our children's mental and moral nature; that their charities or their taxes feed our poor; that their hospitals cure or shelter our insane; that their image, their opinions, their literature, their morality are around us ever, a presence, a monument, an atmosphere—when you consider this you feel how practicable and how inevitable is that antagonism to a single national life and how true it is that we buy all our blessings at a price.

SECTIONALISM. It lifted its shrill sometimes even above the silver clarion tones that called millions to unite for Independence. It resisted the nomination of Washington to command our armies; made his new levies hate one another; assisted the caballings of Gates and Conway; mocked his retreats and threw its desperate clouds for a moment over his exulting glory; opposed the adoption of any Constitution, and perverted by construction and deconstruction when it was adopted; brought into our vocabulary and discussion the hateful and ill-omened words North and South, Atlantic and Western, which the grave warnings of the farwell address expose and rebuke; transformed the floor of Congress into a battle-field of contending local policy; convened its conventions at Abbeville and Hartford; rent asunder confederacies and embodied tormented assemblies of grave clergymen and grave laymen into shows of gladiators or of the beasts of gladiators; checked the holy efforts of missions and set back the shadow